

REMARKS

Claims 1-8 and 17 are pending.

Claims 1-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and 103(a) as being anticipated by or unpatentable over Williams et al. (US 5,611,125). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Williams et al. describes an *outer* container for something like a casket. Williams et al.'s container is made of concrete, has a lid sealed thereon, and has an **angular** geometry. In contrast, the instant invention has nothing to do with burial vaults, but rather is directed to (rotary) *inner* container used in spinning procedures in household devices such as washing machines and dryers. In particular, the claimed container is in the form of a drum, i.e. it is cylindrical, or **round** about an axis (see e.g. *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, enclosed).

The inner and outer walls of the instantly claimed container are made of thermoplastic which provide the container with sufficient mechanical strength to survive thousands of washing cycles. The mechanical strength of Williams et al.'s container comes mainly from the large amounts of concrete and the thermoplastic is only a coating against moisture. Williams et al. does not mention strength or thickness of inner and outer walls. Furthermore, concrete is provided for the instant invention as a counterweight to prevent undesired vibrations during fast rotation of the drum and can be replaced by other materials. This function would not have been suggested by the cited art.

Therefore, the instant claims contain limitations not disclosed or suggested by Williams et al. and this rejection should be withdrawn.

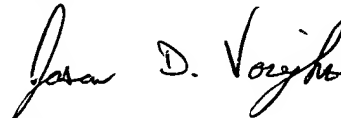


KLEMM et al., Ser. No. 09/782,304

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Respectfully submitted,  
KEIL & WEINKAUF

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason D. Voight". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jason" and last name "Voight" clearly distinguishable.

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**Marked-up version of amended claims to show changes made.**

1. (amended) An inner container for a household device, [devices in the form of a drum composed of] said inner container comprising an inner and an outer wall with a shear-resistant connection between the two walls, where both the inner and outer walls have been built up from a thermoplastic, and where said inner container is in the form of a drum.





Webster's  
Ninth New  
Collegiate  
Dictionary

G. & C. Merriam, Inc.





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Made in the United States of America

1819RMcN86



a larger parachute out of stowage attached to the end of a long flexible ripline in flight and into which it is fitted so as to receive fuel from the

AF, fr. ML *directum*, fr. LL, neut. at DRESS (15c): a legal right

er \n [F. right of the lord] (1825): of a feudal lord to have sexual relations with the lord's wife

scamp, fr. MF *drolle*, fr. MD, imp. musical, or odd quality — *drollness*

r diverts: JESTER, COMEDIAN

un: JEST, SPORT

(1597) 1: something that is droll

b: a usu. brief comic show or entertainment

JEST, 2: the act or an instance of

sical humor

ippodrome) 1: racecourse (motor)

ed place (aerodrome)

darius, fr. L *dromad-*, *dromas* fr. Gr.

un, *dromos* racecourse, OE *treppan* usual speed bred and trained esp.

rm [NL *dromus*, fr. Gk *dromas* (in

lromous)

lran; akin to OHG *treno* drone,

male of a bee (as the honeybee)

ney — see HONEYBEE illustration

others: PARASITE 3: a pilotless

led by radio signals 4: DRUDGE

OO) 1: a: to make a sustained

g sound b: to talk in a persistent

to pass, proceed, or act in a

he trial *droned* on for months

trone 2: to pass or spend in dull

ss (*droned* away the precious year)

y \dnr-ig-le\ adv

ained or monotonous sound; hum

instrument (as one of the fixed)

ids a continuous unvarying tone

rivel\ vi (1802) 1: a: to secrete

VEL 2: to make an effusive show

~ vi: to express sentimentally or

ng from the mouth 2: NONSENSE

ON *drupa*; akin to OE *drupa* drop

ward 2: to sink gradually

1: LANGUISS ~ vi: to let drop

r appearance of drooping

-est (13c) 1: drooping or tending

, fr. OE *drapa* — more at DREARY

of fluid that falls in one spherical

isured by drops; *specif*: a solution

c: a minute quantity or degree of

c: a small quantity of drink

measure 2: something that resists

it ornament attached to a piece of

a pendant b: a small globular or

et or an instance of drooping; FALL

y c: a descent by parachute; also

by parachute d: a central point

(as mail) is brought for distribution

for the deposit and distribution of

istance from a higher to a lower level

is b: a fall of electric potential

be dropped 6 [*drap*]: something

a movable plate that covers the key

iece of cloth stage scenery; also

on a gallows d: a fallen fruit

ent covered with a firearm; broadly

used in the phrase *get the drop on*

he slightest provocation is given

a part so small as to be negligible

bef. 12c) 1: to fall in drops 2:

only (2): to descend from one line

a state of collapse or death c:

of the obligation to follow suit

usket 3: to enter or pass as if with

me state, condition, or activity (*drop*

be of concern: LAPSE (let the matter

i dropped) — often used with off

current — usu. used with down

a: to give up (as an idea) b: to

ing) c: to break off an association

a failing student) 3 a: to utter

suggestion) (~ names) b: WRITE

er or cause to descend from one level

ver (wheels) in preparation for landing

isen or decrease: REDUCE (*dropped*

ive birth to 6 a: LOSE (*dropped* the

game) b: SPEND (~ \$20 for lunch)

or a blow b: to cause (a high car

into a hole or basket 8 a: to set

it — usu. used with off b: AIR

ss loud 10 a: to leave (a letter)

unded (~ the g in running) b: to

in writing 11: to draw from an external point (~ a perpendicular to the line) 12: to take (a drug) orally: SWALLOW (~ acid) — drop

to fail to keep up

drop back vi (1927) 1: RETREAT 2: to move straight back from the

use of scrimmage — used of a back in football

drop by vi (ca. 1905): to pay a brief casual visit

drop cloth n (ca. 1928): a protective sheet (as of cloth or plastic) used

by painters to cover floors and furniture

drop curtain n (1832): a stage curtain that can be lowered and raised

drop-dead adj (1970): sensationally striking or attractive (a ~ evening

drop-forge \drap-fō(ə)rj-, fō(ə)rj\ vi (ca. 1899): to forge between dies

by means of a drop hammer or punch-press — drop forger n

drop forging n (ca. 1884): a forging made by the force of a dropped

weight

drop front n (1927): a hinged cover on the front of a desk that may be

lowered to provide a surface for writing

drop hammer n (ca. 1864): a power hammer raised and then released to

drop (as on metal resting on an anvil or die)

drop-head \drap-hed\ n, Brit (1932): a convertible automobile

drop-in \drap-in\ n (1941) 1: one who drops in: a casual visitor 2

in informal social gathering at which guests are invited to drop in

drop in vi (1600): to pay an unexpected or casual visit

drop-kick \kik\ n (1857): a kick made by dropping a ball to the

ground and kicking it at the moment it starts to rebound

drop-kick \kik\ vi (ca. 1909): to make a dropkick ~ vi: to score (a

goal) with a dropkick — drop-kick-er n

drop-leaf n (1882): a hinged leaf on the side or end of a table that can

be folded down

drop-let \drap-lat\ n (1607): a tiny drop (as of a liquid)

droplet infection n (1907): infection transmitted by airborne droplets

of sputum containing infectious organisms

drop-light \drap-lit\ n (1902): an electric light suspended by a cord or

on a portable extension

drop-off \drap-of\ n (1923) 1: a very steep or perpendicular descent

1: a marked dwindling or decline (a ~ in attendance)

drop off \drap-of\ vi (1820): to fall asleep

drop-out \drap-ut\ n (1930) 1: a: one who drops out of school b

one who drops out of conventional society c: one who abandons an

attempt or a chosen path (a corporate ~) 2: a spot on a magnetic

tape from which data has disappeared

drop out \drap-ut\ vi (1883): to withdraw from participation or mem-

bership: QUIT: esp. vi: to withdraw from conventional society because of

disenchantment with its values and mores

drop pass n (1949): a pass in ice hockey in which the dribbler skates

past the puck leaving it for a teammate following close behind

dropped egg n (1824): a poached egg

dropper \drap-ər\ n (ca. 1700) 1: one that drops 2: a short glass

one fitted with a rubber bulb and used to measure liquids by drops —

also called eyedropper, medicine dropper — drop-per-ful \-fəl\ n

dropping n (14c): 1: something dropped 2 pl: DUNG

drop seat n (1926) 1: a hinged seat (as in a taxi) that may be dropped

down 2: a seat (as in an undergarment) that falls down when unbut-

toned

drop shot n (1908): a delicately hit ball or shuttlecock (as in tennis,

badminton, or rackets) that drops quickly after crossing the net or dies

after hitting a wall

drop-sail \drap-si-kəl\ adj (1678) 1: relating to or affected with

dropsy 2: TURGID, SWOLLEN

drop-sound \drap-sənd\ n [*drop* + *radiosonde*] (1946): a radiosonde

dropped by parachute from a high-flying airplane

dropy \drap-ē\ n [ME *dropesie*, short for *ydropsie*, fr. OF, fr. L *hy-*

*dropsis*, modif. of Gk *hydrōps*, fr. *hydrō* water — more at WATER] (13c)

EDMA

drop zone n (ca. 1943): the area in which troops, supplies, or equip-

ment are to be air-dropped; also: the target on which a skydiver lands

droshky \drash-ke\ also dros-ky \dras-ke\ n, pl droskies also dros-

les [Russ *drozhki*, fr. *droga* pole of a wagon] (1808): any of various 2-

wheeled carriages used esp. in Russia

drosofila \drō-sāf-ə-lə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *drosos* dew +

*phila*, fr. *-philus* -phil] (ca. 1934): any of a genus (*Drosophila*)

of small two-winged flies used in genetic research

drōs \drās-, drōs\ n [ME *drōs*, fr. OE *drōs* dregs] (bef. 12c) 1: the

scum that forms on the surface of molten metal 2: waste or foreign

matter: IMPURITY 3: something that is base, trivial, or inferior —

drōsy -ē\ adj

drought also drowth \draut(h)\ n [ME, fr. OE *drūgath*, fr. *drūgan* to

dry up; akin to OE *dryge* dry — more at DRY] (bef. 12c) 1: a period

of dryness esp. when prolonged and causing extensive damage to crops

or preventing their successful growth 2: a prolonged or chronic

shortage or lack of something — drought-i-ness n — droughty -ē\ adj

drive \drōv\ n [ME, fr. OE *drif*, fr. *drifan* to drive — more at DRIVE]

(bef. 12c) 1: a group of animals driven or moving in a body 2 a: a

crowd of people moving or acting together b: a large group of similar

things 3 a: a chisel used to form a grooved or roughly shaped sur-

face on stone b: the grooved surface so formed

drive past of DRIVE

drive \drō-var\ n (14c): one that drives cattle or sheep

drum \draun\ vb drowned \draund\; drown-ing \draun-ŋ\ [ME

drumen] vi (14c): to become drowned ~ vi 1 a: to suffocate by

submersion esp. in water b: to submerge esp. by a rise in the water

level c: to soak, drench, or cover with a liquid (~ed the french fries

with catsup) 2: to engage (oneself) deeply and strenuously (~ed

himself in work) 3: to cause (a sound) not to be heard by making a

loud noise — usu. used with out 4 a: to drive out (as a sensation or

idea) (~ed his sorrows in liquor) b: OVERWHELM

drown \draund\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drum \draun\, drown-ed \draun-dəd\, drown-ing \draun-dŋ\

drowsy \drau-zē\ adj drows-i-er; -est (1530) 1 a: ready to fall asleep

b: inducing or tending to induce sleep c: INDOLENT, LETHARGIC 2

: giving the appearance of peaceful inactivity — drows-i-ly \-zē-lē\ adv

— drows-i-ness \-zē-nəs\ n

drub \drab\ vb drubbed; drub-bing [perh. fr. Ar *daraba*] vt (1634) 1

to beat severely (as with a cudgel) 2: to abuse with words: BERATE

(the book was *drubbed* by every critic) 3: to defeat decisively ~ vi

1: DRUM, STAMP — drub-ber n — drub-bing n

drudge \draj\ vb drudged; drudg-ing [ME *drugge*; prob. akin to OE

*drōgan* to work, endure, L *firmitas* firm] vi (14c): to do hard, menial,

or monotonous work ~ vi: to force to do hard, menial, or monoto-

nous work — drudge-er n

drudge n (15c) 1: one who is obliged to do menial work 2: one

whose work is routine and boring

drudge-ry \draj-(ə-)rē\ n, pl -er-les (1550): dull, irksome, and fatiguing

work: uninspiring or menial labor *syn* see WORK

drudg-ing \draj-ŋ\ adj (1548): MONOTONOUS, TIRING — drudg-ing-ly

-lī\ -lē\ adv

drug \drag\ n [ME *drogge*] (14c) 1 a *obs*: a substance used in dye-

ing or chemical operations b: a substance used as a medication or in

the preparation of medication c *according to the Food, Drug, and Cos-*

*metic Act* (1): a substance recognized in an official pharmacopoeia or

formulary (2): a substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure,

mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease (3): a substance other

than food intended to affect the structure or function of the body (4):

a substance intended for use as a component of a medicine but not a

device or a component, part, or accessory of a device 2: a commodity

that is not salable or for which there is no demand — used in the

phrase *drug on the market* 3: something that causes addiction or

habitation — drug-gy \drag-ē\ adj

drug vb drugged; drug-ging vi (1605) 1: to affect with a drug; esp: to

stupefy by a narcotic drug 2: to administer a drug to 3: to lull or

stupefy as if with a drug ~ vi: to take drugs for narcotic effect

drug dial past of DRUG

drug-et \drag-ət\ n [MF *droguet*, dim. of *drogue* trash, drug] (1580) 1

: a wool or partly wool fabric formerly used for clothing 2: a coarse

durable cloth used chiefly as a floor covering 3: a rug having a cot-

ton warp and a wool filling

drug-gist \drag-ē\ n (1967): one who habitually uses drugs

drug-gle \drag-ē\ n (1611): one who sells or dispenses drugs and

medicines: as a: PHARMACIST b: one who owns or manages a drug-

store

drug-mak-er \drag-mā-kər\ n (1964): one that manufactures pharma-

ceuticals

drug-store